

December, 1913, by A. S. Meek. Presented by Oldfield Thomas. Six specimens examined.

This sub-species is evidently most nearly allied to *P. hypomelanus luteus*, K. And., which Mr. Meek obtained on Dampier Island, but is readily distinguishable by its much darker chest and belly, which contrast strongly with the colour of the neck, instead of nearly agreeing with it. *P. h. luteus* was recorded by Dr. Andersen from S.E. New Guinea, extending up to the Huon Gulf. Its occurrence in Dampier Island is therefore not surprising.

To some extent this subspecies of *hypomelanus* tends to take on the characteristic colour-pattern of *P. mariannus* and its allies, and confirms Dr. Andersen's remarks on the affinities of the two groups ('Catalogue,' p. 172).

XXXVI.—*On some Australian Malacodermidæ and Curculionidæ collected by Mr. G. E. Bryant.* By ARTHUR M. LEA.

IN 1908 Mr. Bryant spent some months collecting insects in Australia. Of the beetles taken, the majority of the Malacodermidæ and Curculionidæ* were sent to me for examination, and the number of new species obtained will show the care taken with many of the smaller forms, so often passed over by collectors.

Mr. Bryant writes that in the year named he "arrived at Fremantle on 21st July, spent two weeks collecting round Fremantle, Perth, and Mundaring. Too early in the season to do much good. Arrived at Adelaide 8th August, and spent a week there, and then two weeks in Victoria. Arrived at Sydney the end of August, and spent five months collecting in New South Wales. Baan Baa is in the north of New South Wales, between Walgett and Werris Creek. Spent about a week round Brisbane and a month at Cairns and Kuranda, and finally left Australia from Port Darwin."

In addition to the localities of specimens taken by Mr. Bryant, I have given others when specimens of the same were in my own or in other collections. A few of the species here described were not actually taken by Mr. Bryant,

* The Belides, about fifteen species, were overlooked when the specimens were sent to me, and the Amycterides were examined by Dr. Ferguson.

but they were included as being very close to some that were taken by him.

Malacodermidæ.

Telephorus gracilipictus, sp. n.

♂. Head (except part of front, mouth-parts, and middle of under surface), middle of metasternum, knees, and apex of abdomen black; six apical joints of antennæ and upper surface of the others, most of hind tibiæ and parts of the others, and parts of all the tarsi more or less deeply infuscated; elytra of a rather dark metallic green; elsewhere more or less reddish flavous. With very short pale pubescence.

Head about as long as the width across eyes, three impressions between eyes, the median one subtriangular and fairly distinct, the others shallow, two smaller ones behind them. Antennæ thin, passing middle of elytra, fourth joint slightly longer than fifth and distinctly longer than second and third combined. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide; median line short and distinct, sides irregularly impressed longitudinally, base rather widely and shallowly depressed. *Elytra* rather narrow, diminishing in width from about basal fourth; densely and coarsely punctate, punctures smaller across base than elsewhere.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda.

In some respects close to *nobilitatus* and *viridipennis* (in my table in Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1908, p. 114, it would be associated with the latter), but the prettily variegated legs are at once distinctive. In appearance it is close to *Selenurus granulatus*, but the prothorax is of different shape and of one colour, and most of the head is black.

The surface of the elytra, except about the base, might be regarded as granulate-punctate. From some directions vague traces of an elevated line are visible on each. The abdomen is greatly shrivelled in the (two) specimens before me, but the subapical segment is certainly deeply incised.

Telephorus froggatti, MacL.

Mr. Bryant has taken at Kuranda three specimens that I cannot structurally distinguish from *froggatti*. They differ, however, in having the head entirely pale and the elytra entirely smoky brown; but, as there are several intermediate forms in my own collection, they probably represent a variety only.

Telephorus mossmani, Mael. Kuranda.

T. rubriceps, Mael. Kuranda.

T. nobilitatus, Er. Blue Mountains, Sydney, National Park.

Selenurus sydneyanus, Blackb. Sydney.

S. annulatus, Mael. Kuranda.

S. tricolor, Lea. Blue Mountains.

Heteromastix bryanti, sp. n.

♂. Flavous; elytra, metasternum, and abdomen black, tarsi and antennæ (base and apex excepted) more or less infuscated. Elytra and under surface with very short pubescence.

Head wide and shining. Antennæ long and rather stout, two apical joints distorted and as long as the eight preceding combined. Prothorax about twice as wide as long margins elevated and feebly dilated anteriorly. Elytra feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense and irregular but not coarse punctures. Penultimate segment of abdomen deeply incised. Legs rather long and thin.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the antennæ shorter, with the tenth and eleventh joints dark and simple; the eleventh is almost as long as the ninth and tenth combined, cylindrical, with the apex conical; abdomen with the penultimate segment not incised, and the four hind femora and parts of all the tibiæ infuscated.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda.

In my table (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1908, p. 131) would be associated with *mirabilis*, from which it differs in being smaller, with a greater portion of the legs and of the antennæ pale, and in the shape of the two terminal joints of the latter. The two apical joints of the antennæ are, perhaps, more remarkable than those of any other species of the genus. They are so closely applied together that it is somewhat difficult to describe their apparent shapes; the tenth appears to be hollow, with a basal projection from the eleventh extending almost its entire length within the hollow; thus the eleventh from one direction appears to be twice as long as the tenth, but from another direction it actually appears to be shorter than the tenth; near its apex it is constricted all round, so that the tip appears to be knobbed.

Heteromastix flavoterminalis, sp. n.

♂. Black; muzzle, prothorax, scutellum, mesosternum, four front femora and tibiæ, and apical and three basal joints of antennæ flavous, hind knees and trochanters obscurely diluted with red. With very short pubescence on most of surface.

Head wide and shining. Antennæ moderately long and rather stout, two apical joints distorted. *Prothorax*, *elytra*, *abdomen*, and *legs* much as in preceding species.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda.

In my table would be associated with *bicolor*, from which it differs in being slightly larger and wider, much more of legs and antennæ dark, and the latter stouter, with the two apical joints of very different shapes. The eleventh from most directions is apparently twice as long as the tenth, constricted near apex, and on one side near base, on this side fitted into tenth, so that only narrow portions of the sides and base of the latter are visible; from another direction it appears to have an acute basal projection fitted into a deep notch on the tenth; from still another direction the tenth seems to have a distinct extension overlapping the base of the eleventh. The ninth is slightly smaller than the eighth, and rather acute at one side of its apex.

The strong general resemblance between many species of this genus is remarkable; colours and shapes of all parts, except of the antennæ of the male, are often almost or quite identical, and yet the terminal joints of the antennæ differ to an astonishing extent.

Heteromastix crassicornis, Lea. Kuranda.

H. gagateps, Lea. Baan Baa, Sydney, Ourimbah.

H. amabilis, Lea. Blue Mountains.

H. victoriensis, Blackb. National Park.

H. bicolor, Boh. Ourimbah.

Hypattalus apicipennis, sp. n.

♂. Head and under surface black; legs blackish, in places diluted with red; antennæ black, three basal joints partly reddish; *elytra* purple, bluish at base, apex and the prothorax flavous. Clothed with fine, sparse, greyish pubescence and with fine hairs scattered about.

Head with indistinct punctures. Antennæ long, second

to tenth joints more or less acutely serrated. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long, apex slightly produced in middle, base widely rounded, punctures indistinct. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, sides and suture (except on basal fourth) thickened; with dense and fairly large punctures, smaller about base and apex than elsewhere. *Legs* long; front trochanters subtriangularly produced; front femora semicircularly notched near apex, front tibiæ rather strongly curved at base, and but little more than half the length of hind pair; second and third joints of tarsi very short.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Sydney, National Park.

In general appearance fairly close to *dispar* and *violaceus*, but front legs, antennæ, and punctures very different. The front legs are somewhat as in *pulcherrimus* and *dentipes*, but the elytra are very differently coloured. In my table of the genus * it would be associated with *mirabilis*, whose elytra are pale at the base as well as at the apex. Scarcely more than the thickened apical margins are pale.

Hypattalus australis, Fairm. Sydney.

H. abdominalis, Ev., var. *brevicornis*, Lea. Blackheath.

H. collaris, Lea. Sydney.

Laius nodicornis, Blackb.

Mr. Bryant has sent two specimens (sexes) from Baan Baa (New South Wales) that appear to represent a variety of this species. They differ from the typical forms in being slightly larger, rather hairier, the markings more purplish, the front tibiæ black on their basal external edge, and the prothorax with an irregular dark triangle extending from the base to near the middle.

Laius conicicornis, Blackb. Baan Baa.

L. cinctus, Redt. Sydney, Blue Mountains.

L. hellulus, Guér. Largs Bay, Blue Mountains.

Helcogaster maculiceps, Lea.

Mr. Bryant has a male of this species with a small black longitudinal spot on the prothorax.

Hab. Sydney, Ryde, Illawarra.

* Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1908, pp. 169-170.

- Helcogaster varius*, Lea. Sydney, Ryde, Illawarra.
H. concaviceps, Lea. Blue Mountains.
H. ruficornis, Lea. Illawarra.
Curphurus armipennis, Fairm. Kuranda.
C. cristatifrons, Fairm. Blue Mountains.
C. cyanopterus, Boh. Blue Mountains.
C. latipennis, Lea. Blackheath.
C. longicollis, Lea. Blue Mountains, Sydney National Park.
C. longus, Lea. Kuranda.
C. vigilans, Lea. Kuranda.
Balanophorus janthinipennis, Fairm. Blue Mountains.
B. brevipennis, Germ. Blue Mountains.

Curculionidæ.

BRACHYDERIDES.

- Prosayleus dispar*, Germ. Largs Bay.
P. hopei, Sch. Sydney, National Park, Blue Mountains, Illawarra.
Eras acuminata, Pase. Perth.
Malenterpes spinipes, Blackb. Sydney.
Prypnus squamosus, Blackb. Blue Mountains.
P. 5-nodosus, Gyll. Sydney, National Park.
P. squalidus, Gyll. Blue Mountains.
P. angustus, Lea. Blue Mountains.
Eutinophæa falcata, Lea. Kuranda.
E. variegata, Lea. Kuranda.

OTIORHYNCHIDES.

Timareta setistriata, sp. n.

Blackish, clytra and tip of prothorax of a dingy red; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ paler. Densely clothed with whitish scales, varying to a dingy brown, the paler ones sometimes with a greenish or golden or silvery gloss. With numerous

whitish erect or suberect setæ scattered about, and forming a regular row on each elytral interstice.

Head with concealed punctures. Eyes small and coarsely faceted. Rostrum slightly longer than its greatest width, subparallel-sided to near apex; punctures concealed except on the apical triangular plate. Antennæ rather short and stout; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* decidedly transverse, sides moderately rounded, punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* ovate, thrice the length of prothorax, with regular rows of large partially concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Legs* rather short and stout; tibiæ dilated at apex.

Length 3-3¼ mm.

Hab. West Australia: Perth.

With scales and setæ much as on *xanthorrhæa*, but stouter and eyes much smaller. Thus, in that species the space between the eyes is but little more than the extreme length of an eye; in the present species the space between the eyes is fully double the length of an eye. The antennæ are also shorter, with the club more rounded. *Crinita*, also from W. Australia, is a larger species, with thinner antennæ and much less conspicuous setæ, &c. *Subterranea*, *puncticollis*, and *swanseaensis* have very similar eyes and antennæ, but the setæ are in more than one series on each interstice, and the size is usually considerably larger.

Timareta crinita, Pasc. Cottesloe.

T. figurata, Pasc. Cottesloe.

T. pilosa, Blackb. Adelaide.

T. duplicata, Lea. Sydney.

T. granicollis, Lea. Perth.

Merinnetes equalifrons, Blackb., var. *compactus*, n. var.

Four specimens (both sexes), taken by Mr. Bryant on the Blue Mountains, differ from ordinary specimens of *equalifrons* in being shorter and more compact, and with a trifle shorter rostrum. But as I can find no other differences, I have not ventured to give them other than a varietal name.

Myllocerus bilineator, sp. n.

♂. Black or blackish; legs reddish. Densely clothed with white scales, uniform on head, under surface, and legs, but mixed with numerous black spots on elytra; a black

stripe on each side of prothorax. Prothorax and elytra with suberect whitish setæ, on the latter forming a single row on each interstice.

Head flat; a narrow fovea between eyes. Rostrum moderately transverse, sides gently incurved to middle, with a narrow median carina and a less distinct oblique one near each side. Antennæ moderately long and curved; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base strongly bisinuate and much wider than apex, which is truncate. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large almost concealed punctures. *Femora* very feebly dentate.

Length 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having eyes rather less prominent, antennæ and legs somewhat shorter, and abdomen more convex.

Hab. N. Territory: Darwin.

In size and shape closely resembles *speciosus*, but the clothing is nowhere green. From *castor* it differs in having the elytra rather narrower, rostrum distinctly shorter, and prothorax wider at the base, with a conspicuous dark stripe on each side. From *pollux* it differs in being somewhat smaller, with the rostrum decidedly shorter and more flattened, and the antennæ somewhat thinner. In my table* of the genus it would be associated with *cinerascens*, from which it differs in the dark patches of scales, in the rostrum being shorter and squarer, and the elytral setæ much more conspicuous. The clothing is much as on *fuscumaculatus*, but the rostrum is considerably wider and prothorax more dilated to base. The femoral teeth are very minute, and could easily be overlooked.

Mylocerus echinatus, Lea. Kuranda.

M. rugicollis, Lea. Kuranda.

Titiniu ignaria, Pasc. Baan Baa, Illawarra, National Park.

T. bicolor, Blackb. Baan Baa.

LEPTOPSIDES.

Leptops corrugatus, Pasc. Kuranda.

L. ferus, Pasc. Kuranda.

L. superciliaris, Pasc. Sydney.

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1905, p. 218.

- Leptops brachystylus*, Lea. Kuranda.
L. fasciculatus, Lea. Kuranda.
L. nigropunctatus, Lea. Quirindi.
Polyphrudes nitidilabris, Germ. Spring Vale, Adelaide.
P. nanus, Gyll. Blue Mountains, National Park, Sydney.
P. pardalotus, Pasc. Perth.
P. inconspicuus, Blackb. Mordialloc.
P. tibialis, Blackb. Illawarra.
Mandalotus ventralis, Blackb. Adelaide, Largs Bay.
M. ammophilus, Lea. Illawarra.
M. blackmorei, Lea. Baan Baa.
M. geminatus, Lea. Cairns.
Cherrus plebejus, Oliv. Blue Mountains.
Esmelina flavovittata, Pasc. Blue Mountains.
E. australis, Blackb. Blue Mountains.
Essolithna echimys, Pasc. Mundaring.
Amisallus whitei, Waterh. Ourimbah, Sydney.
Stenocorynus crenulatus, Fab. Kuranda.
S. neglectus, Lea. Kuranda.
Lipothyrea arrowi, Lea. Kuranda.

CYLINDRORHINIDES.

- Perperus melancholicus*, Boi. Blue Mountains.
P. lateralis, Boh. Illawarra.
P. marginalis, Boh. Illawarra.

Lycosura inermis, sp. n.

Light reddish castaneous, head and prothorax sometimes somewhat darker than other parts. Rather densely clothed with white or whitish scales, stouter and denser on sides than elsewhere.

Head with dense, sharply impressed, but partially concealed punctures. Eyes rather large, separated about two-thirds the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum about as long as the width across eyes, slightly dilated from base to apex, punctures much as on head; with a fairly distinct median

carina continued to near apex and narrowly bifurcated in front. Antennæ rather thin; scape rather strongly curved, apex rather strongly thickened, about as long as five following joints combined. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides evenly rounded, base and apex of equal width. *Elytra* almost twice the width of prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides parallel to beyond the middle and then strongly narrowed to apex; with rows of rather large subquadrate punctures; interstices with small and frequently concealed granules, third with a slight tubercular swelling at summit of posterior declivity. *Legs* rather long; femora stout in middle.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Hab. W. Australia: Swan River. (*G. E. Bryant and A. M. Lea*).

The antennæ and rostrum are shorter than in *bispinosa*. The elytra are unarmed, but nevertheless there is a slight thickening of the interstices at the positions of the spines of that species. The scales on the sides of the prothorax and elytra are usually of a snowy whiteness and entirely conceal the derm; elsewhere they are much thinner (more or less setose), but looking up the elytra from behind there usually appears to be a distinct white V, caused by the scales on the apical portion of each of the fifth interstices being much as on the sides. The clothing appears to be easily abraded. In some lights abraded specimens appear to have regular rows of large round or rounded watery-looking punctures, much as the submerged punctures on many specimens of *Cordus hospes*. The apparent size of the punctures is much greater than the real. The male differs from the female in being smaller and with a moderately distinct impression at the apex of the first abdominal segment. In the female the two basal segments are also larger and more convex.

MOLYTTIDES.

Aphela algarum, Pasc. Sydney.

A. helopoides, Pasc. Cottesloe, Adelaide, Largs Bay.

Psaldus liosomoides, Pasc. Cottesloe, Adelaide, Largs Bay.

GONIPTERIDES.

Oxyops parvicollis, sp. n.

Blackish brown, in places obscurely diluted with red. Densely but irregularly clothed with silvery-white scales, and with snuff-coloured meal, rather dense in places.

Head with small concealed punctures. *Eyes* prominent, widely separated. *Rostrum* short and thick, scarcely longer than greatest width, with dense, more or less concealed punctures. *Prothorax* small, about as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, base about one-third wider than apex; with dense, normally concealed punctures, and with remnants of a feeble median carina. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders obliquely rounded and with numerous granules, each side near base with an obtuse granulated swelling, apex very obtusely mucronate; with rows of large and usually concealed punctures; third, fifth, and seventh interstices with granulated elevations. *Mesosternum* with an obtusely pointed intercoxal process. *Legs* stout; tibiæ with numerous small teeth, less distinct on the hind pair than on the others.

Length 10 mm.

Hab. Queensland: Thursday Island.

In general appearance much like a *Gonipterus*, but with the intercoxal process of *Oxyops* *. To the naked eye the upper surface appears to be rather densely and irregularly clothed with greyish-white scales, with darker spots on the elytra. The dark spots, however (of which the most conspicuous one appears like a transverse interrupted median fascia, although there is one almost as distinct behind the shoulder), are due partly to the scales there being smaller than elsewhere, but principally to being densely covered with a snuff-coloured meal or powder. The third interstice is obtusely tuberculate near base, with a longitudinal elevation before middle and a shorter one beyond same, the two latter being conspicuously separated by the silvery scales of the fascia. The elevations and granules on the other odd interstices are less conspicuous.

Oxyops grisea, sp. n.

Black. Densely clothed with silvery-white scales, but elytra with a conspicuously mottled appearance.

Head with a deep but partially concealed impression between eyes, elsewhere with small concealed punctures. *Eyes* prominent and widely separated. *Rostrum* short, about as long as greatest width (which is near apex); with dense punctures, concealed on basal half. *Prothorax* small, about as long as wide, sides moderately rounded and decreasing in width almost from base to apex; with dense,

* In Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1897, p. 600, this process was erroneously referred to as if it belonged to the metasternum, instead of to the mesosternum.

partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-subcordate, apex very obtusely mucronate, shoulders and sides near shoulders as in *parvicollis*; with rows of large more or less concealed punctures; interstices with dense punctures and small granules, mostly concealed; the odd ones feebly elevated in places, but the third rather distinctly subtuberculate towards base. *Mesosternum* and *legs* as in *parvicollis*.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland: Chillagoe (*H. Hacker*, his 1133).

To the naked eye the elytra appear to be clothed mostly with snuff-coloured scales and to have a distinct median fascia of white scales, with the base and basal portion of the suture white; the dark patches, however, are due partly to the pale scales being very fine and sparse, but principally to a snuff-coloured meal. On the under surface also the meal is fairly dense in parts, but the scales there being rather large, and of almost uniform size, their appearance is not so much altered by it. In general appearance it is much like the preceding species, from which it differs in being somewhat narrower and by a pale fascia replacing the dark median one of that species. Both species (there are two of each before me) have a pale elytral fascia and remnants of others; but on the present species the exact middle of the elytra is covered by it, in the preceding species it is entirely beyond the exact middle. The prothorax has a few small granules showing through the scales; on each side towards the apex there is a feeble longitudinal depression, where the scales are thinner and the meal denser than elsewhere. The shape is somewhat as in *bilunaris*, but the pale band is wider, of different shape, slightly nearer the base, &c. In some respects it is close to the description of *arciferus*, but is larger, rostrum not elongate, median fascia composed of true scales, not at all resembling hairs, eyes distant, &c.

This species is so obviously close to the preceding one that it is advisable that it should be described at the same time, although the types were not taken by Mr. Bryant.

Oxyops concreta, Pas. Ourimbah.

O. irrasa, Pas. National Park, Sydney.

O. fasciata, Boi. Quirindi, National Park, Mundaring.

O. reticulata, Boi. Sydney, Blue Mountains.

O. fasciculata, Redt. Sydney.

O. amplipennis, Lea. Blue Mountains.

- Gonipterus suturalis*, Gyll. Sydney, Westport.
G. exuratus, Ths. Sydney, National Park, Ourimbah.
G. gibberus, Boi. Brisbane.
G. rufus, Blackb. Blue Mountains.
G. excavifrons, Lea. Blue Mountains.
G. pulverulentus, Lea. Blue Mountains, Sydney.
Iptergonus cionoides, Pasc. Blue Mountains, Illawarra.
I. aberrans, Lea. Perth.
Bryachus squamicollis, Pasc. Baan Baa, Brisbane.
Syarbis pachypus, Pasc. National Park.
S. porcatus, Lea. Sydney.

HYPERIDES.

- Eurychirus alleni*, Lea. Kuranda.
Prophæsia confusa, Pasc. Sydney.

DIABATHRARIIDES.

- Atelicus inæqualis*, Waterh. Blue Mountains.
Strongylorrhinus ochraceus, Sch. Perth.

ATERPIDES.

Cyllorhamphus tuberosus, Er.

Mr. Bryant took a specimen of this species at Kuranda, the smallest I have ever seen, as it measures but $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; others recently taken by myself in the same district measure up to $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

ANOMOCIS, gen. nov.

Head rather small. *Eyes* of moderate size, deeper than wide, widely separated, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* fairly stout, lightly curved, shorter than prothorax. *Scrobes* deep, commencing near apex, where they are visible from above, posteriorly extending to lower margin of eyes. *Antennæ* moderately stout; scape shorter than funicle; funicle with two basal joints moderately long, the others transverse; club small, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* about as long as wide; ocular lobes fairly prominent. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* suboblong, posteriorly irregular. *Meso-*

sternum with side-pieces of uneven size, the hind ones half the width of the front ones, but the same length. *Metasternum* moderately large, side-pieces distinct, and at front end triangularly produced inwardly. *Abdomen* rather long, sutures deep and straight except between first and second segments in middle, where, however, it is distinct. *Legs* moderately long, front coxæ touching, middle separated by a narrow keel; femora edentate, third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed.

A curious genus, specimens of which I have had in my collection for many years. I refer it, with some doubt, to the *Aterpides*, in which it certainly seems out of place. But as the mentum does not fill the area of the mouth, the ocular lobes are distinct, *metasternum* moderately long, with its side-pieces distinct, I do not know where else it could be placed. In the subfamily it may be placed provisionally near *Æsiotes*.

The *Aterpides* certainly contain some very diverse forms—compare, for instance, *Ithemaia* with ocular lobes practically absent, *Aterpus* with unusually prominent ones, *Rhinaria* with sides of rostrum as in *Tauyrhynchides*, and *Æsiotes* with head invisible from above.

Anomocis apicalis, sp. n.

♂. Black. Densely clothed.

Head with dense, normally concealed punctures. *Rostrum* almost the length of prothorax; with five conspicuous carinæ from base to antennæ, the median one cleft at its apex, the two on each side connected in front, but moderately separated posteriorly; in front of antennæ with dense and rather coarse punctures. *Antennæ* inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, sides evenly rounded, with large granules and partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* at extreme base not much wider than prothorax, but then dilated, with sides subparallel to near apex, then strongly coarctate to apex, with the apex itself obtusely bimucronate; with rows of large, deep, angular, partially concealed punctures; interstices with small tubercles in places, suture, third, fifth, and seventh, each with a moderately large tubercle overhanging the posterior declivity; the declivity itself abrupt, and with several small tubercles. *Under surface* with dense, partially concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment about as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined, fifth as long as second to fourth

combined, a narrow basal portion on a level with the preceding segment, but elsewhere irregularly depressed.

Length 10-13½ mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat wider, abdomen more convex, and apical segment convex in middle and depressed posteriorly.

Hab. New South Wales (*Jas. Kershaw, Sr.*), Sydney (*G. E. Bryant and H. W. Cox*), Jenolan (*A. M. Lea*).

The sculpture of the apical parts of the elytra should prevent this species from being confused with any other member of the family. On the type (and only) male before me the scales are mostly of a sooty or rusty brown, but the elytra are clothed with dirty whitish scales, except for a subtriangular space on the basal third, some small median spots, an abbreviated postmedian fascia, and most of the posterior declivity, where the scales are of the general colour. Each femur has also a pale ring. On the three females the elytral clothing is much as elsewhere. From the sides the head seems to be suddenly depressed below the base of the rostrum. On abrasion the prothoracic granules are seen to be covered with fairly large punctures. The base of each elytron appears to have four small tubercles, of which the outer one is really an abbreviated, oblique, humeral carina. In the male the abdomen at first glance appears to be composed of six segments, of which the fifth is much shorter than the fourth; but this appearance is due solely to the wide and fairly deep depression that covers most of its surface. In the female the base of the fifth is not conspicuously elevated, and its total length is somewhat shorter than in the male.

Aterpus foreipennis, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown, some parts almost black. Head, base of rostrum, under surface and legs densely clothed with dingy, somewhat fawn-coloured scales, prothorax and elytra rather densely clothed at sides, but more sparsely elsewhere. With rather numerous setæ on prothorax, rostrum, and legs.

Head without visible punctures. A narrow impression encircling each eye. Rostrum stout, somewhat elevated in middle. Antennæ stout, first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* strongly convex, distinctly longer than wide, produced in front, sides strongly rounded, wider at apical third than elsewhere; with dense large

punctures, each (except on sides) bounded by four granules. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, with rows of very large punctures or foveæ; interstices much narrower than foveæ, with a few small granules, third and fifth somewhat elevated in places, and in places subtuberculate.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda.

Readily distinguished from *griseatus*, by the *elytra* being narrower and with very much larger punctures or foveæ; the prothorax is also of different shape and with much larger punctures. The complete absence of fascicles readily distinguishes it from *cultratus*.

Aterpus cultratus. Fab. Blue Mountains.

A. tuberculatus, Gyll. Blue Mountains, Illawarra.

A. griseatus, Pasc. Kuranda, Cairns.

Rhinaria longirostris, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown, some parts darker. Densely clothed with scales varying from almost white to sooty.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum subquadrangular, more than twice as long as wide, concave along middle, the sides narrowly elevated, with a feeble median ridge near base. Scape about as long as four following joints combined; first joint of funicle about as long as three following combined, second slightly longer than third. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with numerous granules on disc. *Elytra* with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures; interstices much wider than punctures, and with a few depressed granules. *Legs* stout.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Blue Mountains, Ourimbah.

In general appearance much like small specimens of *cavirostris*, but with the rostrum much thinner and almost twice as long. On the under surface and legs the scales are mostly white; on the upper surface they are mostly stramineous. On some specimens there is but slight variation in colour, but on others a vague pale fascia may be traced on the *elytra* before the middle, and before and behind same there are numerous sooty spots, more or less irregularly conjoined. On the prothorax the scales are denser on each side of the base than elsewhere. On the scutellum they are mostly white. On the prothorax there are numerous setæ that rise slightly above the derm; on

the elytra they are stouter and confined to the seriate punctures. Between the eyes, and partly on the base of the rostrum, there is a conspicuous crest, composed of stramineous scales, thickly beset with setæ. On the rostrum there are numerous setæ.

Two specimens from Sydney appear to represent a variety; they differ in being smaller ($4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.), and with a vitta of pale scales extending on each side, from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra (on the latter on the fifth to seventh interstices).

Rhinaria rugosa, Boi. Blue Mountains.

R. transversa, Boi. Blue Mountains.

R. cavirostris, Pasc. Kuranda, Brisbane, Illawarra, Blue Mountains, Sutherland.

R. signifera, Pasc. Cairns.

R. tibialis, Blackb. Atherton, Quirindi, Blue Mountains.

R. bisulcata, Lea. Blue Mountains, National Park, Sydney.

R. caudata, Lea. Blue Mountains.

Pelororrhinus angustatus, Ths. Sydney.

P. margaritaceus, Er. Blue Mountains.

P. interstitialis, Lea. National Park, Sydney.

Ethemia sellata, Pasc. Quirindi.

Hyphæria assimilis, Pasc. Baan Baa.

CLEONIDES.

Lixus immundus, Boh. Kuranda.

L. terminalis, Lea. Kuranda.

HYLOBIIDES.

Alphitopis nivea, Pasc. Sydney.

Orthorrhinus cylindrirostris, Pasc. Kuranda, Brisbane, Sydney, Ourimbah, National Park.

O. klugii, Boh. Sydney, Illawarra.

Meriphys uter, sp. n.

♂. Black, scape partly pale. Clothed with snowy-white scales on each side of prothorax, in front of prosternum, *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 8. Vol. xv. 27

middle and sides of mesosternum, and on each side of base of abdomen.

Head not very long; with dense and clearly defined, but rather small punctures. Eyes rather large and coarsely faceted. Rostrum about once and one-half the length of prothorax, moderately curved, with rows of punctures separated by fine ridges, more distinct behind than in front of antennæ. These inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* small, lightly transverse, with rather coarse punctures, in places transversely confluent. *Elytra* strongly convex, about twice the width of prothorax, parallel-sided to middle, and then rapidly diminishing in width to apex; with regular rows of rather large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Under surface* with rather large, clearly defined punctures. *Femora* stout, front lightly, middle moderately, hind strongly and acutely dentate; hind tibiæ dilated near lower apex.

Length 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat shorter, with ridges not continued in front of antennæ, these somewhat shorter, and the four front femora edentate.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda.

The eyes are rather coarsely faceted and the femora are aberrant, so that the species was referred to *Meriphys* with considerable hesitation; its deep black colour (in some lights the prothorax and elytra appear to have a vague bluish gloss) and smooth shining elytra are also at variance with others of the genus. Nevertheless, it probably should be treated as an aberrant species of the genus. The spots of snowy scales are very conspicuous. On a male and a female the scape is conspicuously pale at the apex, on another female it is of a dingy brown.

Meriphys guttatus, Pasc. National Park, Illawarra.

MERIPHERELLUS, gen. nov.

Head short. Eyes large, subapproximate, and coarsely faceted. Other characters much as in *Meriphys*.

In Blackburn's table of the Eirrhinides, this genus could be placed in the position of *Agestra* (II. II. on p. 150) which has been transferred to the Tychiides. The species described below in general appearance is much like a small *Meriphys*, but the eyes forbid its being placed in that genus.

Meripherellus apicalis, sp. n.

♂. Dark reddish brown; apical third of elytra, antennæ

(club excepted), and tarsi somewhat paler. Sparsely clothed with short, depressed, ashen setæ.

Head with rather coarse punctures. Eyes separated about the width of apex of scape. Rostrum moderately long and gently curved; with rather strong punctures, separated by feeble ridges; but in front of antennæ with small punctures only. Antennæ thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; scape slightly longer than funicle, first joint of the latter stouter and longer than second; club rather briefly ovate. *Prothorax* small, distinctly transverse, base and apex truncate, sides rounded in middle; with small, dense punctures, and numerous others of larger size. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* about once and one-half the width of prothorax at base, slightly dilated to beyond the middle, and then widely rounded, with rows of large punctures in moderate striae; interstices with small punctures. *Femora* stout, front lightly, middle moderately, hind strongly and acutely dentate.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, with finer punctures, antennæ shorter and inserted not quite as close to apex of rostrum.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda.

In general appearance something like an *Apion*.

Rhaciodes insignis, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown, almost black, appendages reddish. Each side of prothorax, a large subtriangular patch on elytra, and sides of mesosternum densely clothed with somewhat stramineous scales, with a slight golden or golden-green lustre; elsewhere less conspicuously clothed. Each tubercle with a conspicuous fascicle of blackish setæ.

Head with dense round punctures. Eyes moderately faceted. Rostrum long, moderately curved; punctures somewhat smaller and denser than on head. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides slightly dilated from apex to base; with dense and irregular punctures and with numerous small transverse rugæ. *Elytra* closely applied to but distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large suboblong punctures, in places almost or quite concealed; near apex with a very large acutely conical tubercle on each side. Legs long; femora stout, subclavate, four front tibiae distinctly curved; claws divergent.

Length 5-7 mm.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda (*G. E. Bryant*); Cairns (*H. W. Brown and H. Hacker*).

Readily distinguished from others of the genus by the elytra having but two fascicles, and these very large and subapical; each is supported on an acutely pointed tubercle, although the actual point is usually concealed. The subtriangular patch on the upper surface commences on the middle of prothorax, and is at its widest at its termination (near the subapical tubercles); its hind margin is encroached upon by dark scales having a purplish lustre, and which are continuous from the triangle to the apex. Seen from the side the body appears to be deepest at the middle of the under surface and to rapidly slope upwards to each end.

Rhaciodes bicaudatus, Boi. Blue Mountains.

R. granulifer, Chev. Blue Mountains.

R. dentifer, Boh. Sydney.

R. strenuus, Blackb. Kuranda.

Gerynassa nodulosa, Pasc. Illawarra.

Encosmia fasciata, sp. n.

Dark chocolate-brown, legs and antennæ paler. Moderately densely clothed with dingy greyish or sooty scales, variegated in places.

Head with dense partially concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, with acute ridges separating rows of punctures from base to antennæ, thence to apex with small punctures only. Antennæ inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, base slightly wider than apex, sides evenly rounded; with very dense punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* about one-fifth wider than prothorax and almost thrice as long, base gently areolate; with rows of large partially concealed punctures in distinct striæ. *Legs* rather short and stout.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Ryde.

In build rather close to *adelaidæ*, but clothing very different and rostrum longer; from the description of *infuscata* it differs very considerably in the clothing. The sides of the prothorax are rather densely clothed with somewhat ochreous scales, the same extending to the shoulders. On the elytra there is a somewhat abbreviated whitish fascia, crowning the summit of the posterior declivity; the suture

thence to near the apex is clothed with scales, as on the shoulders. On the under surface the scales are denser and white or whitish.

Cassythicola media, sp. n.

♂. Dark reddish brown; legs, antennæ, and sometimes the rostrum paler. Rather densely clothed with scales, varying from whitish, through golden, to sooty.

Head small, punctures concealed. Rostrum long and strongly curved, behind antennæ with rows of punctures, in front with sparser and irregularly disposed punctures. Scape thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and somewhat shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base much wider than apex, feebly bigibbous in middle; with dense, normally concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, not much longer than wide, shoulders moderately rounded, the apex strongly so; with rows of fairly large but more or less concealed punctures, each containing a scale. *Legs* short and stout.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum distinctly longer and thinner, punctures almost absent from in front of antennæ and smaller behind same, antennæ and tibiæ thinner, and clothing more variegated.

Hab. N. S. Wales: National Park, Ourimbah (*G. E. Bryant*), Gosford (*H. W. Cox*)*.

In size almost midway between *rotundata* and *longirostris*, but with markings approaching those of the former. Of three males now under examination, the clothing is not similar on any two. Two have five small sooty spots at the base of the elytra, and some vague ones elsewhere; another has the basal spots very obscure, but a rather distinct row of sooty spots across the middle, with paler scales before and after same, and the apex with a large round patch of almost golden scales. The sooty spots are usually feebly elevated, so as to appear like depressed fascicles. On the elytra of the others there are no distinct zones, and the apical half has more or less greyish scales. On the prothorax there is a fairly distinct pale median line and some feeble spots or patches of pale and of dark scales. On the only female before me the clothing is of an almost uniform dingy golden colour.

* There is also a specimen from Wide Bay in the Australian Museum.

Empolis granulatus, sp. n.

♂. Black, antennæ (club darker) and legs more or less of a dingy red. Moderately clothed with white or whitish setæ, becoming thin scales on sides.

Head with dense punctures. *Rostrum* moderately long, thin, and curved; with dense punctures; with a distinct median carina from antennæ to base, and some less distinct ones. *Antennæ* thin, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, base slightly wider than apex; with dense round punctures. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of angular punctures in deep striæ; interstices wider than striæ, with numerous punctures and small granules. *Abdomen* with a vague depression common to two basal segments, with a vague median line filled with somewhat darker setæ than elsewhere from base to apex, second segment distinctly shorter than fifth.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, with smaller punctures; antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; abdomen without a median line, and second segment distinctly longer than fifth.

Hab. New South Wales: Blue Mountains (*G. E. Bryant*), Gosford (*H. W. Cox*).

In general appearance resembling several species of *Desiantha*, but with the generic characters of *Empolis*; from the described species of the latter genus it differs in being considerably larger and very differently clothed. Most specimens have the derm of the upper surface black, but on a few it is more or less distinctly diluted with red. On the under surface of the head and on the front of the prosternum the scales sometimes have a faint golden gloss. The scales nowhere form spots on any of the thirteen typical specimens.

In Mr. Blackburn's table of the Eirrhinides *Epacticus* and *Eucosmia* are separated from *Eniopea* and *Empolis* by the fifth abdominal segment being shorter than the second in the former and longer than the second in the latter. These segments, however, are sexually variable. By the table in question the male of *Empolis leai* would be referred to the second group and its female to the first. The same is the case with the present species. The claws have a swelling at the base, but I think the genus was correctly referred to the Eirrhinides.

Empolis niveodispersus, sp. n.

♂. Black, legs almost black, antennæ of a dingy red. Moderately clothed with somewhat golden or dark stramineous setæ or thin scales, elytra in addition with some round snowy-white scales scattered about, sometimes singly, sometimes in small spots; under surface and legs with whitish clothing.

Head with dense punctures. *Rostrum* moderately long, thin, and curved; with dense punctures; with three distinct carinæ from antennæ to base. *Antennæ* rather thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately convex, almost as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, base and apex subequal; with dense round punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially concealed punctures in deep striæ; interstices wider than striæ, with more or less concealed punctures and granules. *Abdomen* with a shallow depression, filled with stramineous setæ along middle of two basal segments, second distinctly shorter than fifth, the setæ at its apex appearing like a small fascicle.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Illawarra.

In build rather close to the preceding species, but readily distinguished from it and from all others of the genus by the large snowy scales in the elytral striæ.

Desiantha maculata, Blackb. Mordialloc, Adelaide.

D. malevolens, Lea. Mundaring.

Eniopea bivittata, Lea. Illawarra, National Park.

Ethas eruditus, Blackb. Illawarra.

E. varians, Blackb. National Park, Sydney.

Epamæbus scutellaris, Blackb. Illawarra.

E. ziczac, Lea. Illawarra.

Cyttalia sydneyensis, Blackb. National Park, Sydney.

Symbothinus squalidus, Blackb. Baan Baa.

Nemestra incerta, Pasc. Perth.

Eristus uniformis, sp. n.

Dull reddish castaneous, antennæ and legs slightly paler, moderately clothed with short, depressed, whitish setæ

below eyes, at sides of prothorax and of under surface, and at base of elytra; elsewhere almost or quite glabrous.

Head with numerous rather small punctures; with a small interocular fovea. Rostrum wide, slightly shorter than prothorax, moderately curved; punctures on basal half as between eyes, but becoming smaller and more numerous towards apex. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with rather dense round punctures. *Elytra* suboblong, about one-third wider than prothorax, apex widely rounded; with narrow striæ containing distinct punctures; the interstices each with a row of setiferous punctures. *Legs* rather short and stout.

Length 3-3½ mm.

Hab. New South Wales: National Park, Illawarra (*G. E. Bryant*).

Differs from *pallidus* in being larger, somewhat darker, rostrum longer, no paler than the prothorax, the latter with sides more rounded, clothing sparser, &c. From *blackburni*, to which, perhaps, it is closer, it differs in being larger, rostrum distinctly longer, no part of under surface dark, and clothing sparser. The three typical specimens are probably females.

A specimen from Sydney differs in being considerably paler, elytra slightly stained at about one-fourth from apex, with the apical fourth paler than the rest of the elytra. It is probably immature.

Eristus setosus, Blackb. Baan Baa, Brisbane.

E. bicolor, Blackb. National Park.

E. pallidus, Lea. National Park, Illawarra, Sydney.

ERISTINUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum quite straight. Suture between first and second abdominal segments extremely faint across middle. Other characters as in *Eristus*.

Eristus was referred with considerable hesitation (principally on account of the wide rostrum) to the Eirrhinides by Mr. Blackburn. Probably it would have been with still more hesitation that he would have referred the present genus to the Eirrhinides, if he had done so at all. Certainly, however, it is very close to *Eristus*, and it was only after considerable hesitation that I decided to describe the three

species as other than aberrant members of that genus. The rostrum, when seen from the side, appears to be very thin (much thinner than in *Eristus setosus* or *bicolor*), but from in front appears to be very wide. Four specimens of *eucalypti* have their mandibles unclenched, and these are seen to be acutely bidentate at the apex.

Only one specimen of the genus was sent by Mr. Bryant, but I have associated with it another species of which there are several specimens under examination, and another also represented by a single specimen. They may be tabulated as follows:—

Eyes close together and elytra glabrous	<i>eucalypti</i> .
Eyes moderately separated and elytra clothed.	
Legs uniformly pale	<i>flavipes</i> .
Femora much darker than tibiæ and tarsi	<i>sobrinus</i> .

Eristinus eucalypti, sp. n.

♂. Black; rostrum, antennæ, and legs flavous. With some whitish hairs on head, prothorax (the disc glabrous), and under surface; dense only on sides of meso- and of metasternum.

Head with a few distinct punctures near eyes. Eyes large, close together, and coarsely faceted. Rostrum wide, thin, and almost parallel-sided, about twice as long as wide; with distinct but not very dense punctures. Scape short, somewhat curved, much shorter than funicle; first joint of the latter stout and moderately long. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded, base lightly bisinuate and not much wider than apex; with numerous punctures of rather small size, clearly defined on disc, but obscured on sides. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax and about thrice as long, shoulders feebly rounded, sides slightly dilated to beyond the middle, and then widely rounded to apex; with rows of punctures, fairly large at the base, but becoming much smaller posteriorly. *Abdomen* with small punctures, two basal segments rather large, in male flattened across middle, in female convex, second, third, and fourth directed slightly backwards at sides. *Legs* rather short and stout; femora edentate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Gosford, on *Eucalyptus piperita* (H. W. Cox), Ourimbah (Taylor Bros.). Queensland: Mount Tambourine (C. J. Wild).

The elytra are quite glabrous; their punctures are in regular rows, but not striæ, although in places traces of same may be noticed.

Eristinus flavipes, sp. n.

Black; rostrum, antennæ, and legs flavous; head, disc of prothorax, apex, and shoulders of elytra diluted with red. Clothed with rather sparse whitish hairs, moderately dense only at sides of meso- and of metasternum; elytra with very short but fairly distinct pubescence.

Head with fairly numerous distinct punctures. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum shaped as in preceding species, basal half with fairly numerous distinct punctures, as those between eyes, but smaller elsewhere. *Prothorax* with dense and rather coarse punctures, and an irregular median line. *Elytra* with rows of distinct punctures, rather coarse at base, and becoming smaller posteriorly; the interstices each with a row of small but distinct punctures.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Sydney.

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but with much coarser punctures (except on under surface) and elytra with fine but fairly distinct clothing, and with striation more defined, although still very feeble; the legs are also somewhat thinner.

Eristinus sobrinus, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown; antennæ (club darker), tibiæ, and tarsi of a rather dingy flavous. Clothed with whitish pubescence, shorter on elytra and denser on sides of meso- and of metasternum than elsewhere.

Head and rostrum with sculpture much as in preceding species. *Prothorax* with very dense and rather coarse punctures; without a median line. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices each with a row of small but distinct punctures.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland: Cairns (C. J. Wild).

A dingy species readily distinguished from the others by its dark femora; the punctures on its under surface are also coarser. Its prothoracic punctures are rather smaller than in the preceding species, but denser. The rows of punctures on the elytra are very distinct, but the striation is feeble.

Antyllis variabilis, sp. n.

Reddish castaneous, tip of rostrum, club, and claws darker.

Densely clothed with whitish, ochreous, and sooty scales, with numerous erect, dark, and rather short setæ, scattered about on head, prothorax, and elytra.

Head with dense punctures, concealed in front. *Rostrum* about the length of prothorax, lightly curved; basal half with five carinæ separated by rows of punctures, apical half with moderately dense but not seriate punctures. *Antennæ* inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, first joint of funicle stout and moderately long. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded, base decidedly wider than apex; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, with rows of large, partially concealed punctures; interstices wide, with small, dense, normally quite concealed punctures. *Legs* rather long; femora stout.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. New South Wales (*Macleay Museum*), National Park (*G. E. Bryant*). Tasmania: Huon River, Mount Wellington (*A. M. Lea*).

In general appearance not at all close to the two previously named species (*togata* and *alternatis*) known to me. In its elytral setæ it approaches the description of *setosa*, but the two species appear to have little else in common. The male differs from the female in having the rostrum slightly stouter, legs slightly longer, and basal segment of abdomen widely depressed, instead of strongly convex, in middle.

On the prothorax there are three lines of whitish scales, the surface elsewhere being clothed with more or less ochreous ones. On the elytra the white scales clothe the suture (more noticeably towards the base than elsewhere) and are fairly dense about the middle, but with a linear arrangement; the sooty scales form an elongated spot on the second interstice near base, another beyond the middle, and a third near apex, on the fourth there is an elongated median spot, and on the sixth a small spot just before the middle, but on some specimens there are no dark spots, or only two or four on each elytron. On the rest of the elytra the scales are ochreous, sometimes with a golden, sometimes with a reddish, gloss. On the under surface the scales are usually whitish, sometimes with a greenish gloss. On an occasional specimen the erect setæ are nearly white.

On some of the Tasmanian specimens the dark markings on the elytra are rather more conspicuous than usual, there being elongated median spots on all the even interstices, and

occasionally one on the seventh near apex, in addition to the other two on the second. On one specimen all the median and subapical spots are irregularly joined. These specimens also have rather numerous elongated white spots on the elytra.

Omorophius coxii, sp. n.

♂. Bright reddish castaneous. Densely clothed with more or less ochreous scales, variegated with paler and darker ones on elytra, and paler on under surface.

Rostrum long, thin, and moderately curved, with numerous punctures, irregular in front of antennæ; seriate in arrangement and separated by distinct ridges behind same, becoming concealed towards base. *Antennæ* thin, inserted at about one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle as long as the three following combined. *Prothorax* rather small, almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with dense, concealed punctures. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* about once and one-half the width of prothorax, and fully thrice as long; with rows of large, almost concealed punctures, in feeble striae. *Legs* moderately stout.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat stouter, rostrum longer, thinner, and with smaller punctures; antennæ inserted nearer the middle of rostrum; and abdomen with two basal segments rather strongly convex, instead of flattened in middle.

Hab. New South Wales: Ryde (*G. E. Bryant*), Gosford (*H. W. Cox*).

In general appearance fairly close to *nigrovarius*, from Western Australia, but larger and somewhat wider, elytral markings different, and metasternum not black. From *seriatus* (described originally as from Gosford), it differs in being smaller, with conspicuous elytral markings, &c. The scales are usually darker on the middle of the prothorax than on the sides. On each elytron there is a pale, oblique, irregular fascia, extending from the side before the middle to near the suture at the apical third. On the side before and beyond the fascia the scales are usually sooty, and there is an irregular sooty spot on the middle just before the fascia, and sometimes a smaller one just beyond it. On the under surface the scales have sometimes a golden or greenish glow. In addition to the scales there are some stout depressed setæ on the prothorax and elytra, but they are indistinct from most directions.

PHAUNÆUS.

This genus was doubtfully referred to the Zygopides. A re-examination of the characters of the types, together with those of a second species taken by Mr. Bryant and a third from the Macleay Museum, convinces me that the genus should probably be referred to the Eirrhinides. The scrobes were originally described as "lateral," but they are rather peculiar, being obliquely and rapidly turned under the rostrum. On each side above the scrobe and having a common starting-point with it, there is a distinct groove, continuous to the eye, that at first appears to be the real scrobe (much as in *Rhachiodes* and *Eucosmia cornuta*, but not in the other species of the latter genus), and is alike in all three species.

Regarding the genus as belonging to the Eirrhinides, in Mr. Blackburn's table of the genera of that subfamily, the falcate front tibiæ would associate it with *Ænochroma* and *Olbidorus*, from both of which it is readily distinguished by the short claw-joint. It is really, however, not very close to either of those genera, nor to any other of the subfamily known to me.

Phaunæus trilinealbus, sp. n.

Black, shining. White scales forming three narrow lines on prothorax (the lateral ones not quite to base, the median one not quite to apex), narrowing, clothing the suture at base and apex, dense on parts of sterna, forming a line on the under surface of each of the four front femora, and on the upper surface of the hind four, and fairly dense on tarsi and tips of the tibiæ. Numerous black setæ on legs and on parts of the upper surface.

Head with fairly dense small punctures. *Rostrum* thin, slightly longer than prothorax; with dense punctures, behind the antennæ seriate in arrangement, and on the sides separated by acute ridges. *Antennæ* inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle moderately long, first longer and stouter than second. *Prothorax* strongly convex, slightly longer than wide, sides evenly rounded; with dense, clearly defined punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* subcordate, strongly convex, about once and one-half the width of prothorax, with rows of deep punctures in narrow striæ. *Legs* long; front tibiæ strongly curved.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Illawarra.

Differs from *longirostris* in the rostrum being distinctly shorter than the elytra; prothorax less dilated to the base, and with three conspicuous lines of white scales, &c. The resemblance to species of *Idotasia* is much less pronounced, but the scrobes, lateral sulci, and legs convince me that the species should be generically associated with *longirostris*. On the side of each clytron there is a row of punctures in a stria, then three seriate rows, and then rows in regular striae to the suture.

There are three specimens of this species in the British Museum from the Richmond River, but they have been rather dirty and the prothoracic stripes from one have been abraded, and partially so from the others.

Phaenæus medioalbus, sp. n.

Black, shining; parts of antennæ and of tarsi obscurely diluted with red. White scales forming a continuous median line on prothorax, several spots on elytra, dense on middle of sterna and of basal segment of abdomen, and irregularly distributed on legs.

Head with dense, clearly defined punctures. Rostrum moderately thin, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, with fairly large punctures, more or less seriate in arrangement behind antennæ. These inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* strongly convex, distinctly longer than wide, sides rather strongly rounded, with dense and rather coarse punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, almost twice the width of base of prothorax, with rows of deep punctures in narrow striae, the seventh and eighth rows not in striae. *Legs* long, four front tibiae strongly curved.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland: Cairns, Endeavour River (*Macleay Museum*).

In build, except that it is smaller, rather close to the preceding species, but clothing different and prothoracic punctures distinctly larger. The white scales appear to be rather easily abraded, as the median line of the prothorax is sometimes traceable only at its ends; on each clytron there are normally three spots: two about middle, on the second and third interstices, and one at apex, but occasionally they are all absent.

Cydmaea suturalis, sp. n.

Black. Densely but irregularly clothed.

Rostrum moderately long, feebly diminishing in width from base to apex, with rows of rather strong punctures, partially concealed towards base, becoming small towards apex. *Antennæ* inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; basal joint of funicle stout, longer than second and third combined. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides evenly rounded, with dense, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, about one-fourth wider than prothorax; with rows of rather large and mostly concealed punctures. *Legs* rather stout; front coxæ touching.

Length 2 mm.

Hab. New South Wales: Sydney.

In the table of species previously given by me*, it would be associated with *dorsalis* and *fasciata*, to neither of which, however, is it at all close. The clothing is something like that of some forms of *rostralis*, but the pale scales cover less of the surface, and the rostrum is very different; *diversa* has the clothing somewhat different, and front coxæ not touching. The pattern is somewhat suggestive of that of small specimens of *eucalypti*, but the rostrum is deep black. On the upper surface the scales are mostly whitish, with an ochreous tinge, but some in certain lights have a golden gloss: between the eyes from some directions, a few appear to be of a fiery red. In places there are black scales and semi-nude spaces, so that the surface appears to be covered with scattered, angular, pale spots; but there is a fairly large spot on each side of the base of prothorax, and an irregular postmedian fascia may be traced on the elytra, the suture also is clothed throughout. On the under surface the scales are denser, paler, and more uniform.

Cydmaea tibialis, sp. n.

♂. Reddish castaneous; prothorax and under surface black. Densely squamose.

Rostrum and antennæ as in preceding species. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, basal half parallel-sided, with dense, normally concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, rather long for the genus, not much wider than prothorax, with rows of rather large, oblong, partially concealed punctures. *Legs* rather stout; front coxæ touching, front

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1899, p. 152.

tibiæ at apical third with a small tooth, emarginate between same and apex.

Length 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, and the front tibiæ simple.

Hab. New South Wales: Sydney.

In the table, referred to under the preceding species, would be associated with *eucalypti* and *nymphoides*, two Western Australian species, to neither of which is it at all close in appearance. On the upper surface the scales are mostly white or whitish, but in places stained with ochreous. On the prothorax there are several dark spots, partly due to several semi-nude spaces, and partly to dark scales; on the elytra there is a fairly distinct postmedian fascia of pale scales. On the under surface the clothing is dense and uniformly white or silvery.

Cydmæa dorsalis, Lea.

Mr. Bryant captured a single specimen of this species near Sydney. The types were from W. Australia.

Cydmæa mixta, Blackb. Sydney, National Park.

C. major, Blackb. Sydney, Blue Mountains.

C. viridula, Pasc. Swan River.

C. rostralis, Lea. Swan River, Mundaring.

C. binotata, Lea. Illawarra.

Dicomada rufa, Blackb. Sydney, Blue Mountains.

Thechia cinerascens, Lea.

A specimen from Sydney differs from the type (from Tasmania) in being slightly smaller, and with the markings even less pronounced.

Thechia pygmæa, Pasc. Baan Baa.

Misophrice submetallica, Blackb. National Park.

M. setulosa, Blackb. Illawarra.

M. variabilis, Blackb. Perth.

M. alternata, Lea. Sydney, Illawarra.

M. apionoides, Lea. Sydney, Illawarra.

Misophrice gloriosa, Lea. Sydney, Blue Mountains, Ourimbah.

M. squamiventris, Lea. Sydney, Illawarra.

M. viridisquama, Lea. Sydney.

Storeus albosignatus, Blackb. National Park, Sydney, Illawarra.

S. majusculus, Blackb. Illawarra.

S. cryptorhynchus, Lea. Sydney, National Park.

S. invidiosus, Lea. National Park.

S. niveiceps, Lea. National Park.

Balenerhinus problematicus, Lea. Kuranda.

Aoplocnemis guttiger, Pasc. Blue Mountains.

AMALACTIDES.

Tranes roei, Boh. Mundaring.

EURHYNCHIDES.

Eurhynchus splendidus, Blackb. Kuranda.

Chalcocyhelus bispinosus, Boi., var. *australis*, Heller. Kuranda.

[To be continued.]

XXXVII.—*The Geographical Races of Citellus fulvus.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE British Museum contains examples of the yellowish Kirghiz and Transcaspian souslik, *Citellus fulvus*, from the three most extreme points of its range, namely the Kirghiz Steppes south of the Urals, Bokhara, and Meshed, N.E. Persia, the last being a locality not hitherto recorded for the animal.

A comparison of the specimens shows enough difference between those from each locality to justify their being considered distinct subspecies.